The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Old Age.

Fling down the faded blossoms of spring,
Nor clasp the roses with regretful hand;
The joy of summer is a vanished thing;
Let it depart and learn to understand
The gladness of great calm—the Autumn rest,
The peace of human joys the latest and the best!

Ah! I remember how in early days
The primrose and the wild flower grew beside
My tangled forest paths, whose devious ways
Filled me with joys of mysteries untried,
And terror that was more than half delight,
And sense of budding life, the longings infinite.

And I remember how, in Life's hot noon,
Around my path the lavish roses shed
Color and fragrance, and the air of June
Breathed raptured—now those Summer days are fled;
Days of sweet peril, when the serpent lay
Lurking at every turn of life's enchanted way.

The light of Spring, the Summer glow, are o'er,
And I rejoice in knowing that for me
The woodbine and the roses bloom no more,
The tender green is gone from field and tree;
Brown barren sprays stand clear against the blue,
And leaves fall fast, and let the truthful sunlight through.

For me the hooded herbs of Autumn grow,
Square stemmed and sober, mint and sage,
Hoarhound and balm—such plants as healers know;
And the decline of life's long pilgrimage
I soft and sweet with majorem dew, not serpent's glittering slime.

And round my path the aromatic air
Breathes health and perfume, and the turfy ground
Is soft for weary feet, and smooth and fair
With little thornless blossoms that abound
In safe dry places, where the mountain side
Lies to the setting sun, and no ill beast can hide.

What is there to regret? Why should I mourn
To leave the forest and marsh behind,
Or toward the rank, low meadows sadly turn?
Since here another loveliness I find,
Safer and not less beautiful—and blest
With glimpses, faint and far, of the long-wished-for Rest.

And so I drop the roses from my hand,
And the thorn-pricks heal, and take my way
Down hill, across a fair and peaceful land
Lapt in the golden calm of dying day,
Glad the night is near, and glad to know
That, rough or smooth the way, I have not far to go.—*Public Opinion.*

Select Miscellany.

THE MERCHANT'S CLERK.

An advertisement of the following tenor appeared in one of the daily journals of a prosperous and rapidly growing American city, some few years since:

To ACCOUNTANTS.—THE SERVICES of an accomplished and competent person is desired by the advertiser, in his counting house, to take charge of the books and correspondence of a flourishing business. Liberal salary and a permanent position is offered to one with the proper credentials and qualifications. Address, etc., etc.

A hundred candidates for this promising place, with the "liberal salary" contingent, presented themselves at the establishment of Mr. C——, and among the host of competitors there came a modestly attired person who more than the others seemed, at first sight, acceptable to the proprietor.

The address of this applicant was quiet and pleasant. His whole appearance was that of an earnest well-disposed youth, who was desirous to get on in the world, and he expressed a willingness to devote himself assiduously to his employer's best interests—for he was a stranger in the town, and had no incumbrances to interfere with his time.

He brought with him and presented to Mr. C—— a few brief letters of commendation from persons residing at the eastward and exhibited a draft for a limited sum upon a responsible banking house in the town. His story was simple and straightforward, and his manners were altogether prepossessing. He wrote a fair, bold, business hand, his credentials proved satisfactory to the not over cautious Mr. C—— and he was engaged as book-keeper and correspondent of the establishment without delay.

Earnest Maywood—for thus the applicant signed his name—proved a model clerk. He must have been some thirty years of age when he entered the employ of Mr. C——. He might have been five years younger, perhaps. He had plainly reaped the experience of forty, at least, for he was cunning in accounts, and his knowledge of the ramifications of debt and credit was extraordinary. In matters of business generally, he proved himself an apt proficient, too; while, as a commercial correspondent, he was graceful and accomplished, both in text and style.

His varied qualifications were quickly brought into requisitions, and his employer very soon came to esteem him for his uniform accuracy in mercantile matters, as well as for the every-day goodness of character that marked his continually upright and honest course of conduct.

Mr. C—— had a daughter, his only child, who had become the solace of his advancing years, and in whom was centred all his social hopes subsequently to her mother's death, which event occurred a few years previous to the time when Maywood entered his establishment. The father thought he saw in the character of his new clerk's business, qualities most desirable, and he believed him to be a man of integrity and honest worth; and at the end of a twelve-month he secretly determined upon bringing about an intimacy between Earnest and his daughter, with a view to making him his partner in trade at the fitting moment and subsequently, if possible, to uniting his daughter with him in marriage.

Maywood had once or twice been the guest of his employer at dinner, where he had been introduced to the fair and agreeable Miss C——, and an evening or two had been passed by him at her father's house; but nothing occurred to offer the parent any hope that his employee had been affected in any wise by his daughter's charms. In spite of the young lady's attractions and her continued attentions, backed by the earnest efforts of the parent, Maywood was simply polite and courteous, but cold and reserved and retiring always, during his greatly unwilling visits at his employee's hospitable residence.

And thus the months passed quietly by. Maywood continued on in the same plodding, indefatigable, untiring round of duty, always at his post, ever devoted to his master's interests, and more than satisfying the expectations of the thriving Mr. C——, who was fortunate indeed, in the selection he had made in his new confidential clerk.

"Earnest," said his employer to him one morning, "I voluntarily increased your salary, a twelvemonth since, because you merited it, though you did not mention the subject yourself. Two years ago today, you commenced service with me.—The balance-sheet exhibits a handsome profit upon the last year's business, to which result you have largely contributed, directly and indirectly. I now propose to offer you an interest in the business, and from this date, if you agree to it, you shall become a partner with me, upon equal terms."

The offer was a liberal one. The income derivable from such a share of the profits would have quintupled Maywood's earnings. On the part of his employer, it was the opening wedge for his future plan of marrying his daughter well, and to his mind. Did Earnest comprehend this scheme? Were his affections priorly fixed in another direction? Had he no ambitious longings or hopes? His decision—a declination—instantly, but frankly and kindly given, astounded the generous Mr. C——.

Maywood said he was content as he was. His salary was ample, and was a full equivalent for his humble services. He did not desire it increased. He had no use for more money than his place now yielded him. He had no wish to incur additional responsibilities. He was happy, and if Mr. C—— was satisfied, so was he.

And there the matter dropped.

Maywood continued on in the acceptable performance of his duties, and Mr. C—— quietly awaited another opportunity to carry out his long-cherished plan in reference to his daughter's prospects; while the beautiful Miss C—— lost no fitting occasion to second her parent's views and wishes, whenever chance brought her in contact with the youth, to whom, in spite of his taciturn and reserved demeanor, she became at length strongly attached.

Time flies with silent wings. A twelvemonth passes swiftly. Another year elapsed without making any peculiar change in the relations of the parties about whom we have written. The city where our narration dates was located upon the river, and upon its front street were situated the stores occupied by Mr. C——. Nearly three years had passed since Maywood had been installed there, when a steamer came thundering down from Wheeling, on its way to New Orleans.

A river boat was in sight, close behind, and it was the custom for these crafts to halt en route at the landing in front of Mr. C——'s warehouses to take or leave passengers. As the foremost boat rounded up the levee, her engineer neglected to 'blow off' her surplusage of steam, desiring to retain it for a dash with his competitor when he left his haulting place, where he was detained but a few moments. The result of this neglect was the sudden explosion of one of the cylinders, by which accident a dozen persons were fearfully scalded.

The sound of the crash immediately drew together a crowd upon the levee, and shortly afterwards the shrieking sufferers were brought on shore, and laid out upon the mattresses for the moment, until the arrival of the surgeons who had been summoned.

Mr. C—— and his clerk Maywood were among the first who reached the river's edge together, after the explosion. Body after body——maimed and scathed and blackened——were borne from the boat, and Maywood and his employer were actively busy in their offices of kindness to the unfortunate, when the figure of a plainly dressed man was brought out, writhing, evidently in his last agonies, and fearfully mutilated across the throat and chest. Mr. C—— approached him as he came forward in the hands of the crew who were removing him, and Maywood followed closely upon the steps of his employor. The fatally injured and dying man opened his eyes as the clerk came up, gazed fearfully at him, and shrieking the broken sylable, 'May——!' expired!

Maywood started back, horror struck. Could it be so? For an instant he was paralyzed. That face and voice—that last fatal glance! The clerk was bewildered and motionless as a statue, and the body was taken to the levee.

Maywood uttered a stifled exclamation [illegible] midst of the confusion, fled, none knew whither. Subsequent search for him proved futile. He disappeared instanter, and all efforts to find him, or to learn of his whereabouts or his fate were in vain. After two weeks of unavailing inquiry, the belief of his employer settled into no very satisfactory channel, (though he feared that Maywood had either fallen from the boat, or that he might have committed suicide) and his place was filled in the counting-room, while the business of the establishment went on as before; albeit the valued and valuable services of Maywood were sorely missed by his late employer and friend.

What disposal the book-keeper had made of his earnings from time to time, if he had any, or whether he had saved any portion of his liberal pay, was unknown to his late employer. Inquiries were instituted, and all the means at hand likely to afford any light upon the singular disappearance of one in whom the merchant, his daughter, and his friends had taken so deep an interest, were availed of, but to no purpose. Maywood was gone! No clue could be made to his pecuniary condition, nothing was heard from him, and days, months and years passed away, leaving Mr. C—— and his family without the slightest knowledge or suspicion of what could have become of their suddenly lost friend.

Six years, with their round of joys and sorrows, pains and pleasures, changes and fortunes, had passed away, after the accident related, when one evening there halted before the door of Mr. C—— a carriage, from which there alighted a lady and gentleman who inquired if the merchant was at home. They were shown into the drawing room, and the cards of 'Mr. and Mrs. Ervine' were sent up. The name was not familiar, either to Mr. C—— or his daughter.

'Ervine,' said the father, 'Ervine? I don't recognize the name, daughter.'

'Nor I,' was the reply.

Mr. C—— soon after entered the apartment, followed by his daughter, and the strangers rose to pay their respects.

'Mr. Ervine,' said the merchant, 'I am happy to meet you, but really I do not recollect—'

'No,' said the stranger, 'I never had the pleasure of meeting you before. This is my wife, however,' he added, presenting the modestly attired lady who accompanied him. 'She says you will probably recollect her.'

The lady advanced, offered her hand familiarly to Mr. C—— and his daughter, and said, 'surely, Mr. C—— you have not forgotten *me*?'

'*Maywood!*' exclaimed father and daughter; 'it is the same!'

'You are right,' said the lady calmly.

'But how is this?' asked the merchant.

'Why, and when did this change occur? What does it mean? A woman!'

'Sit down, my dear sir,' said the lady calmly, 'and I will unravel what must have seemed a most mysterious proceeding, in your estimation; but which, under the circumstances, could not be otherwise.

'Nearly twenty years ago, I married a man of whom I knew too little, and who proved himself utterly unworthy of the confidence and love of her whom he grossly deceived, before and after our union.—His habits were dissolute; he soon became a confirmed inebriate; our prospectively happy home became a scene of continuous riotous dissipation; his little property with my own, was squandered, and, before five years had passed, we were houseless, penniless, friendless.

'When I could no longer bear up under the cruel treatment to which I was habitually subject in consequence of his reckless conduct, I made a final appeal to him. In his drunken wrath he forced me violently from him, and in dispair I fled from the scene of my early miseries, I adopted my maiden name of Maywood, produced the letters of credence which you have seen, and having acquired a knowledge of books and accounts in earlier years, left my native State, and assumed the habiliments of the ruder sex, believing that I could thus better earn a sustenance, and feeling at the same time that I should be less likely to be discovered by my husband or his friends in the future, at least until I chose to return again.

I came here, entered your service, saved a few hundred dollars—and you remember the terrible occurrence which immediately produced my disappearance?'

'The accident of the steamer?' said the merchant.

'Yes. We were hurrying about among the wounded, as you recollect, when the figure of one of the dying sufferers approached us.'

'Yes, yes, I remember.'

'That poor dying man, Mr. C——, was my unfortunate, erring husband.'

There were tears in the eyes of the little party who listened to this singular tale of woe, but the lady recovered herself, and added:

'I recognized him instantly, and he half pronounced the name of Mary, my baptismal name, as I hurried about amid the frantic crowd on that fearful occasion.

'He did not survive the accident, however; and two hours afterwards, in homely female attire, with necessary aid, I claimed his unfortunate remains. None recognized me in my widow's apparel, and surely none could suspect that the veiled, and humble widow who followed the corpse of Walter Linton to its last resting place was in fact the book-keeper of the well-to-do Mr. C——.

'I left town forthwith. I could not remain near the scene of the disaster, or in the vicinity of the spot where associations must inevitably recall to my vision the awful death of my first husband.—Through your kindness and liberality I was able to lay by a considerable sum of ready money, and I departed as quick as possible, but with a heavy heart, for the West.

"Far removed from the trying scene which had so alarmed and distressed me, and once more among total strangers, I continued the resumption of the habiliments of my sex. With the means at my command, I contrived to live quietly and respectably, until some two years ago I met this gentleman, to whom I became attached, and who offered me his hand in marriage. I am now Mrs. Ervine, and this is my husband, sir.'

As may well be imagined, a happy reunion succeeded this denoument of the long-time mystery which had shrouded the sudden disappearance of Mr. C——'s book-keeper. And the reader may be assured that Mr. and Mrs. Ervine were not only very welcome in the rich merchant's family, but that the newly wedded pair became the future fast friends of "Maywood's" former employer and his extended social circle.

The Monks of New Milleray.

A REMARKABLE COMMUNITY IN IOWA—TWENTY YEARS IN SILENCE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writing from the monistery of New Milleray, Iowa, on the 10 of April, gives the following account of a curious people:

On one of the highest of the Mississippi bluffs, solitary, isolated, and, at this season of the year unattractive—off from any direct road—I have found one of the strangest of American institutions, the "Christian Brothers," or the Monistery of New Milleray.

Brother Sebastian, whom we met in the reception-room, served the wine and retired, when Father Bernard informed us that their association, or brotherhood, was organized thirty-one years ago. It was a chartered company; everything was owned in common. There was at this time some seventy members—all males. About three-fourths of these were lay members; the balance belonged to the priestly or divine office—the whole under the charge of the Father Superior. They own nearly four thousand acres of land; two thousand of this is in one body adjoining the Monastery. Their principal business is raising, buying and selling cattle. They have at this time several thousand head feeding. We also saw some very fine blooded stock, which have taken a number of premiums at the different State fairs where they have been exhibited. We also saw quite a number of Durham calves which they were selling at $250 each. They have also a large number of sheep and hogs. Their daily life is as follows: At 2 o'clock a. m. the bell rings for rising, when every one who is able is expected to get up and repair to the chapel, where the balance of the night, until daylight is spent in prayer. At daylight breakfast is served, which consists of bread, butter, cheese and coffee. After breakfast each one goes about his duties—most of them to work about the farm; the balance attend to the baking, cooking, washing, sowing, scrubbing, and other household duties. Every one, be he priest or layman, is expected to do some manual labor every day. No idlers or loafers are allowed about the establishment. At noon dinner is served, consisting of bread, cheese, vegetables, and water. During each meal one of the priests reads from the Bible or some other spiritual book, and not a word is spoken by any one else. After dinner to work again, until six o'clock in the afternoon, when supper is served, which is as simple as breakfast. An hour is again spent in prayer and devotion, when the bell again rings, and all retire for the night to the dormitory in the second story, where cots are arranged in one room to accommodate the entire household. Thus wears away the life of this strange people. A few are still here who assisted in the organization thirty-one years ago, and quite a number who have lived there for twenty years.

Their religious belief is Roman Catholic. A majority of the brothers are either native or American born Irishmen, the balance being Germans.

They commenced very poor, and by frugality and industry have accumulated quite a large capital. They are now building the finest monastery in the country. It is of brown stone, two stories high, with a basement in the form of a hollow square, each wing or side being two hundred feet long. Their doors are open to all men (not women) under certain restrictions.

Marriage is strictly forbidden, and women are not allowed in their places of worship under any circumstances. If they call at the reception room they will be treated well, but will not be shown through the establishment. If you wish to join the "Brothers" you must, of course, espouse the religion of their church. Then you can stay with them, free of expense, for two years, doing your share of the work, during which time you are to decide whether you can be satisfied to remain with them during life or not. At the end of two years you are required to take upon yourself the vow of abstinence; that is to abstain during the balance of your life from all the luxuries of life, and live on the plainest necessaries. Also the vow of chastity; that is never to marry. In three years more, if you prove faithful and wish to attain to the higest spiritual life, you can take upon yourself the vow of silence never to speak aloud. This seems strangest of all, but I was assured by Father Bernard that a majority of the Brothers had not spoken for years. A number had kept their vow for twenty years. Of course the Father Superior and those of the "divine office," Brother Murphy, who is the [illegible] and the novice, speak, but the balance have their lips sealed for life. Only three, I think he said, were allowed to read the newspapers, or any book except such as are furnished by the church, and are of a spiritual character, the object being to engross their time, as far as possible, with spiritual thoughts, and, as they do not mix at all with the outer world, they are almost completely isolated from the rest of mankind, and know little more of what is going on outside the monastery than if they were in the moon. The price of gold, Presidential campaigns, the financial state of our Government, &c., are matters of no concern to them. In fact they are entirely ignorant of the affairs that interest other people. It is said no contests ever arise among them. All seem contented and industrious, and go about their duties willingly, and seem oblivious to all else about themselves.

"And what do you expect to gain by this seclusion and self-martyrdom?" I Asked Father Bernare.

"We are fitting ourselves for a higher, holier, and wider spiritual sphere in that great hereafter to which we are all hastening," he replied.

"But do you not think that poor Protestant Christians, who marry and enjoy some of the luxuries of life, will get to heaven."

"We cannot answer for other people, but I do not see how any one can attain to very high spiritual perfection who makes no sacrifices for religion. Your ministers enjoy all there is of life. Many indulge in their passions and appetites, and are wholy unfit to teach spiritual things."

Brother Sebastian now entered the little room where we were sitting with our supper, bread, cheese, butter and tea, excusing himself for not asking us to eat with the brothers, as that is never done. Soon after retiring, we are [illegible] solitary and alone in that small dismal room, and tried to imagine how a lifetime spent in that way would suit us. This may suit Father Bernard and the balance of his brethren, but for us, we would rather be excused.

The quietness of the grave pervaded the place. The lights of the establishment were extinguished, and I began to wish that Brother Sebastian or some one else would return. It was a few minutes past seven, and the entire household had gone to bed. My supper over, I repaired to the room adjoining, which had previously been pointed out to me, and found here the same simplicity that I saw everywhere about the house. Silently I disrobed and retired between immaculate sheets, but I must confess that my eyelids refused to perform their accustomed office, and for a long time I pondered on what I had just seen and heard. For, to one accustomed to city life, there was something passing strange in this way of living—stranger still to hear them say that they are perfectly happy. After a short doze I was awakened by the bell ringing at two o'clock in the morning for rising, and soon after followed the sound of the pattering of the brothers' feet, going from the dormitory to the chapel. Then all was silence until daybreak, when they came out from their devotions for breakfast. My breakfast was served in the little room and after a walk about the premises, I was invited into their chapel to mass. The ceremony did not differ from what can be seen in any Catholic church. In going out I lost my way, and noticing a brother not a great way down the hall, I asked him to direct me out. Not a word could I get from him. Another came along, and I repeated the request to him, but he was deaf to my distress, but did condescend to point towards the hall that led into the reception room, which I took, and found my way out. The horses being ready, we bade them good-bye, and started back.

THE SON OF HENRY CLAY.

Thirty-Eight Years of Hopeless Insanity Ended by Death in an Asylum.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 17.

Yesterday morning our special telegram announced the end of a weary life, in stating that Theodore, eldest son of Henry Clay, had died in the Lexington Lunatic Asylum after a long confinement. The record of his blasted life in brief is this:

At thirty years of age Theodore Clay was a promising lawyer. He was the image and the hope of the statesman whose fame was on every tongue. It is true that there were whispers of wild living, and of indifferent morals, that somewhat tinged his fair repute, and even darkened his future prospects. Still it was hoped that these were but the result of youth, and would be cast aside when circumstances called upon the matured man to assert himself and make his talent felt in the community.

It was at this turning-point in his life that Theodore Clay began to pursue, with an unwearied perseverance that caused his friends great uneasiness, a young lady of Lexington, whom he had long loved hopelessly. The object of his attachment, who is at the present moment one of the brightest ornaments of Kentucky society, repulsed, firmly but kindly, every attention offered by the infatuated young man, after his meaning had become manifest. It was useless; he would not be refused, and followed her in the streets by day, and wandered in the neighborhood of her home by night, in an annoying manner, until at last it became evident that he was not all there," to use the soft phrase by which a kindly peasantry express insanity. Subsequent violent demonstrations tended to confirm the impression, it being even related that he went to the house of Mr. —— and demanded his daughter at the pistol's point, until at last the wretched truth could no longer be ignored and confinement in the Asylum became a necessity. This was accordingly done (in 1852, we believe) his father providing for his support at that time, and leaving $10,000 in his will, the income from which was secured to Theodore for life. That life, after thirty-eight years of imprisonment in what in the earlier days of his confinement he was wont to call "a good boarding-house, but having some of the biggest fools he ever saw as boarders" has just closed. For nearly thirty years he was one of the most noted of the inmates, not only his proud descent, but his graceful manners and flow of conversation rendering him an object of interest to all visitors. He labored under the hallucination that he was George Washington, and was fond of assuming the traditional attitude of the Father of his Country. At the occasional balls given to the inmates (averaging 500 in number) he was always exquisitely dressed in the style of his day, and was the beau *par excellence*. During all these long years, despite his general gentleness and cheerfulness of manner, he was restless and discontented, and required close watching, it never, in fact, having been considered prudent to allow him to go out into the grounds without attendants. About the year 1860 his condition began to grow worse, and he soon after became demented, continuing in hopeless idiocy until a few days since, when Death, greater healer than Time, placed him again upon an equality with the peers of his early manhood who had gone before him to the God that created him and did with him according to His inscrutable will. And so ends as sad a story as the truth of history ever commanded to be written.

Two sons of Henry Clay yet survive him, T. H. Clay, Ex-Minister to Honduras, now residing on his place, "Monte Video," near Lexington, and John M. Clay, the racer of *Kentucky*, and one of the greatest turfmen living.

Protective Tariff and who Pays the Taxes.

We copy the following extract from the speech of the Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, M. C., of Illinois, delivered in Congress on the 29th of March last, on the new Tariff Bill, which is now about to be adopted by the Government:

"Mr. Chairman, some fifteen years ago a strange and dreadful malady afflicted a portion of this city. It struck down some of the strongest and most powerful in the land. Science was baffled. No one could tell what it was or whence it came, and all attempted remedies utterly failed to perform their office. It was known as the "National Hotel disease." The victims felt the grasp of the monster upon them, but knew not what it was. But the disease was a reality nevertheless. The poison was in their veins, but they knew not whence it came. And day by day they traveled their hopeless journey to an inevitable destiny, and for years they were dropping one by one into the grave from which there was no escape. Take the strongest man, in the vigor and health of a robust manhood; tap the smallest of his veins from which a drop of blood can be taught to flow; conceal the puncture from him, and day by day, drop by drop, let this imperceptible stream continue to flow, and the strong man, though unconscious of the loss, will be exhausted, and if it is not stopped decay and death are inevitable.

"So it is with the people of the West. They have been tapped by the protective system. A ceaseless stream flows ever from their veins, unconsciously to many of them. They are paying taxes every day of their lives on every tool they use, on everything they eat, drink or wear.

"The farmer starting to his work has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed 67 per cent., driven by a hammer taxed 54 per cent.; cuts a stick with a knife taxed 60 per cent.; hitches his horse to a plow taxed 50 per cent. with chains taxed 67 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his wearied limbs on a sheet taxed 58 per cent., and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 250 per cent. He rises in the morning, puts on his humble flannel shirt taxed 80 per cent., his coat taxed 50 per cent., shoes taxed 35 per cent., and hat taxed 70 per cent.; opens family worship by a chapter from his Bible taxed 25 per cent., and kneels to his God on an humble carpet taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent., with a knife and fork 35 per cent.; drinks his cup of coffee taxed 42 per cent., or tea 78 per cent., with sugar 70 per cent.; seasons his food with salt taxed 100 per cent., pepper 297 per cent., or spice 379 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children all taxed in the same way; takes a chew of tobacco

taxed 100 per cent., or lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent., and then thanks his stars that he lives in the forest and best Government under the sun. If on the Fourth of July he wants to have the star-spangled banner on requisition he must pay the American Bunting Company of Massachusetts 100 per cent. for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, that the western farmer is struggling with poverty, and conscious of a wrong somewhere, although he knows not whence the blow comes that is chaining him to a life of endless toil and reducing his wife and children to beggary.

State of North Carolina,
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
RALEIGH, May 9, 1870.

To County Commissioners, County Treasurers and Township Committees:

Gentlemen:—Your attention is respectfully called to section 25, chapter 185, public laws of 1868-'69, page 464, which enacts that in case any township shall fail to provide whatever shall be necessary for the Public Schools in said township for four months annually the county commissioners shall proceed to assess upon the township a tax for school purposes, said tax to be levied at the same time that the county taxes are levied.

Your attention is invited to the following provisions and suggestions:

1. The amount of the tax must be equal to the estimate of the School Committee of the township. See sec. 25 as aforesaid.

2. The proceeds of the tax must be paid to the county Treasurer. [Section 11, chapter 184, laws 1868-'69, page 460.]

3. The county treasurer will open an account with each township in the county, and will credit the amount of money collected on the tax for Public School purposes to the township within which it was collected. [Section 11, (2) chapter 184, laws 1768-'69, page 460.

4. The estimate submitted by the township committee to the board of county commissioners must first be presented to the trustees of the township, and the action of the trustees thereon should be officially certified to the county commissioners by the school committee making the same. There should be no delay in giving notice of the action or non-action of the township trustees to the board of county commissioners.

5. In counties not having legal townships, the county commissioners are required, [section 22, chapter 185, laws 1868-'69,] to designate their present election precincts as towships for school purposes. The board of commissioners can appoint a school committee for each precinct, or they can themselves assume and discharge the duties of school committees: i. e., do all that the "school purposes" of the precincts require to be done. They are to take the annual census, lay taxes for all necessary school purposes, hire and pay teachers, and make such reports as are by law required of school officers.

6. School committees will take notice that there should be no delay in giving notice to the board of county commissioners of the action or non-action of township trustees.

7. The annual school census must be taken in the month of June. [See section 32, chapter 184, laws 1868-'69.] Any township or county neglecting to take the said census must be excepted from the annual apportionment of the distributional School funds for 1870-'71. Blanks for census returns will be furnished from this office.

8. In those counties where the township organizations will not be effected until August, 1870, the county commissioners should proceed forthwith to provide for taking the school census and for laying the tax necessary for school purposes.

9. It is the duty of the township school committees to take the annual school census. In cause of failure on the part of any committee to perform census duty, county commissioners are requsted to forward notice of such failure to this office that the penalty of the law may be enforced. [See section 73, chapter 184, laws of 1868-'69.]

10. County commissioners should forthwith fill all vacancies existing in the township school committee boards.

11. The establishment of free public schools in the respective counties and townships now devolves entirely upon the county commissioners and township committee.

12. School officers are cautioned to establish no more schools in their respective jurisdictions than the money apportioned will well maintain.

13. Section 25 of the School Law requires seventy-five per cent of the county capitation tax to be "paid into the State Treasury as a revenue for the support of Public Schools."

S. S. ASHLEY,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., June 1st, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Emma Alspaugh, Miss Silea Butner, Mrs. Emily L. Conrad, Miss Nancy Cornelius, Miss Murilla Doub, Miss Emeline Essex, Mrs. Dr. Hammond, Miss E. Frances Holder, Miss M. A. Reynolds, Miss N. C. Russel, Miss Sallie J. Shields, Miss Sallie Smith, Mrs. Ruth Van Hoy, Miss Lizzie Walker, Miss Julia Whicker, Mrs. Mandy Warner, Mrs. E. P. Zigler.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

James Armesworthy, William S. Bynum, 2, W. F. Brandon, Joseph H. Bitting, Millard T. F. Bodenhamer, W. G. Bodenhamer, Lorenza Clodfelter, James Day, Jo Grisom, Joseph Hill, Philip Hopkins, Ransom Ingrum, Alfred B. Luid, Jonathan Miller, Albert Miner, Henry Osmint, Jesse Reid, J. L. Rights, Riggins & Bro., William Shouse, Capt. Swift, Edward Stultz, M. M. Teague, Albert Wevil, Messrs. J. T. Williams & Son, 2, Jacob Wilson.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicin Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.

Beulah, 8 Elmo, Inez, Vashti.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, -- EDITOR.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the *Press*, during the Campaign, for 50 cents.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAMES M. LEACH,

OF DAVIDSON.

The Political Campaign of 1870.

On Monday last Oregon opened the campaign of 1870 by the election of a State ticket and a member of Congress; the Delaware and Kentucky elections will follow in August; those of Maine, Vermont and California in September, and the rest of the State elections will take place in October and November. It may safely be asserted, says the New York *Times*, that upon the result of these elections will depend the success of the Republican policy, and that the future destiny of the party, not only in 1872, but for many years to come, will be largely affected. The entire lower branch of the Forty-second Congress is to be chosen, and subsequently twenty-one United States Senators are to be elected by the Legislatures of the several States.

Oregon Election.

ANOTHER RADICAL DEFEAT!

Returns from Oregon show that the Democrats have elected their entire State ticket and have five to eight majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, thus securing the election of a United States Senator.

SHOBER AND DURHAM.—Hon. F. E. Shober has been nominated by the Conservatives of the 6th District for Congress, and Hon. Plato Durham has been nominated for a similar position by a Convention of the Conservative party in the 7th. All good and true men.

THE CENSUS.—The work of taking the ninth census commenced on the 1st of June. The census-taker is not at liberty to make known any information gained in the discharge of his duties that would affect the interest of individuals.

The census takers get two cents for every name taken, two cents for every farm, fifteen cents for every productive establishment of industry, two cents for every deceased person, and two per cent. of the whole amount enumerated for social statistics, and ten cents per mile for travel.

If we have been asked once, we have been asked a hundred times, about the prospects of the anti-radical party in this District, and especially in this county. Our friends seem to be anxious on the subject. We now say to them that affairs look brighter for us to-day than they did three weeks back. Our prospects are at a premium. All our friends have to do is to keep their back-bones stiff, their heads cool, and work for the cause. Let no one be frightened at apparent hitches in the promulgated programme. Bugbears sometimes turn out to be blessings, and perhaps it will happen so this time. Keep cool.

In a recent speech at Washington, Gen. Matt. W. Ransom said, "it was to the interest of all good men to unite in a great, powerful and liberal movement to correct the abuses of the party in power, and to do full justice to all men, white and colored." That is just what we have been trying to ding into the ears of the people for nearly a year past. It is what we will all have to come to in the end, and why not recognize the fact, lift ourselves above prejudice and petty spite, and make a shining virtue of a stern necessity? Remember that such a movement will yet be made and will succeed; its present friends and advocates will be its future high-priests.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having been interrogated respecting stamp duty on receipts for payments of interest on mortgages, decides that "by the terms of the law, receipts for the satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment, or decree of Court are exempt. This is considered applicable to a receipt for money paid as interest on a mortgage debt."

It has been said that nothing was certain but "death and taxes." We may now add the defeat of the radicals in August next. And it is the "taxes" that will help kill 'em.

A new paper has been started at Jefferson, Ashe county, called the Jefferson *Weekly Times*. It is Republican in politics, and has about three months to live.

☞ *See advertisement of Valuable Horse and Express Wagon for Sale.*

☞ *See advertisement of Walker's celebrated Vinegar Bitters.*

The Law for Enforcing the XVth Amendment.

To such an extent has the assumption of power proceeded in Congress, that men's minds seem at a loss for ideas to further their political ends.

What necessity can there be for enforcing the rights that already exist, and which no State in the Union has taken any steps to oppose, "the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in any State of the Union?

For what other than purely party purposes is this bill, which is now being flaunted aloft, when all men are calmly and resolutely looking forward to the time when they shall proceed to the polls, and there, by fair and just means, inflict a death-blow upon the radicalism, which, in a short reign of four or five years, has plunged our States of the South into poverty and debt unknown to them before; for what other purpose is this negro agitation attempted to be revived? Has not New York, now the most powerful Democratic State of the Union, and whose example, in all likelihood, will be followed by every other State,—passed an act removing all disabilities from colored voters.

The Republican party has virtually given us a strong evidence of its own weakness, by framing a law to eradicate an evil that has never existed, except it be in the diseased minds of some of its constituents. Their leaders are crafty, and know full well that, unless, by some extraordinary means, they can revive the excitement and keep up the political delirium, which has been the main stay and lever of the party since its existence, the apathy rapidly spreading among its members will finally overcome the monster of fraud and corruption, which has been for the last several years knawing at the vitals of constitutional liberty.

Why are thousands of men,—whose names stand highest in that galaxy of great and good men, who once made our country one of prosperity and happiness,—ruthlessly banned, year after year, and the imaginary wrongs the colored people have suffered, continually paraded before our eyes? It is only a Radical movement. The colored vote cannot, however, save the party; its excesses have been so enormous, and our people now look back with yearning hearts to those good old fashionen times, when probity and honor, intellect, truth and justice held their sway, where now we see only fraud, dishonor and party manipulation.

The following synopsis, which we find in the Norfolk *Virginian* gives us the sense of the most important provisions of the above named law in a clear and intelligible shape:

First section enacts that all persons qualified to vote shall be allowed to do so.

Second section enacts that if there be any prerequisite for voting, the persons appointed shall give to all persons equal opportunities to perform such prerequisite. Penalty $500 to the party aggrieved, $500 to the Government, and imprisonment not less than one month, nor more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

Third section enacts that the offer to perform such prerequisite shall be held to be a performance, if it fail by reason of "the wrongful act or omission of the party entrusted with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance, and subjects, the persons wrongfully refusing, or omitting to receive, count, certify, register or report the vote to the punishment prescribed.

Fourth section enacts that any person, or combination of persons who by force, bribery, threat, "or other unlawful means," shall hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct any person from voting, shall be punished as prescribed in the second section.

Fifth section enacts that any one who shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate persons from, or in exercising the right of suffrage, by bribery, threats of discharging from employment, ejecting from premises, &c., shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty, fine $500 or imprisonment, or both.

Sixth section enacts that any combination of persons who shall conspire together, or in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another for the purpose of violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a felony. Penalty, fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and ineligibility to office.

Seventh section enacts that if, in violating this act, any crime be committed, it shall be punished as the State laws prescribe.

Eighth section gives the United States District Court exclusive cognizance of the crimes, and with the Circuit Court concurrent jurisdiction of the civil causes arising under this act,

Ninth section enacts that the district attorneys, marshals, deputy marshals, commissioners and EVERY OTHER OFFICER SPECIALLY EMPOWERED BY THE PRESIDENT, "shall be authorized at the expense of the United States," to institute proceedings against any person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed for trial, &c.; and the Circuit Court can appoint any number of commissioners it pleases.

Tenth section enacts that any person who shall knowingly obstruct any officer, or person assisting him, from making an arrest, or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, the person arrested, or shall aid and abet such an attempt, or shall knowingly harbor and conceal a person from arrest, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty, fine $1,000 or imprisonment six months, or both.

The remaining clauses relate to the officers and process of the court and congressional elections.

For years the people of this State have been suffering and groaning under Radical misrule; those in power becoming more and more corrupt, and alarming frauds and defalcations were apparently countenanced and connived at, until these corruptions in high places became a stench in the nostrils of the people, and they have become indignant, and are ready to speak out in tones not to be misunderstood.

These notes of dissatisfaction have caused a fluttering in the Radical camp, which forced the late Legislature to make some sort of show at reform. But as soon as it became apparent that a thorough investigation of the various frauds charged upon prominent members of that party would injure them to so damnable an extent, that it could hardly survive the shock, a series of dodges were resorted to, that enabled them to throw a flimsy veil over the worst, and still make it *appear* that they inclined towards reform!

But those who were disposed to "cry aloud and spare not" boldly denounced the ruse and held up to public view the enormous expenditures of the present State government as compared with the previous administrations, that the efforts to mislead the people have fallen to the ground, harmless.

During the campaign, should it become necessary, "facts and figures" will be reproduced and commented upon in a plain and searching manner.

We will endeavor to be fair and open in our discussions, and when the other side attempts to take up *old and dead issues*, to influence the minds of the people, we will give them a recital of the present state of affairs in their true colors, and show that they are the result of late years of misrule. These very men who are trying to malign honest motives, have deceived the people in many ways, and in such a manner that they cannot and will not be forgotten.

We warn the people against listening to prominent rads, or their strikers, who have deceived them on various occasions of late years, when they put their trust in them; without realizing anything out of the promises made.

The present campaign is important to every one who has the welfare of his State at heart, and we must endeavor, by all fair means, to rescue our State from the grasp of these plunderers. It will require work, and every true friend of reform will see to it that he does his duty. Much depends upon individual exertion, and we hope all will work with an earnestness that will insure success.

Great dissatisfaction seems to prevail among the white Republicans of the Eastern counties of this State, on account of the disposition of the "newly made voters" to monopolize the offices which their friends, the "carpet-baggers," have rendered more lucrative than honorable. These "gentlemen from *abroad*," seemed to have forgotten, in the general scramble for office, that the colored man was "great at imitation," and loved a dollar as well as the white man. The modesty of the freedmen, in "holding off," in the outset, is worn out, and they think that "turn about is fair play." But this is rather against the ideas of the grasping Republicans, who are howling at some of the recent nominations in the East, and threaten counter Conventions, to overthrow the "15th *amendment nominations!*"

The time is coming,—yea, it is here,—when these more *adventurers*,—these leeches upon the public purse, will have to "drop their feathers" and sneak back to the iniquitous dens from which they swarmed out upon the South.

GREASE 'EM WELL!—In the House of Representatives, a bill passed allowing Deputy Census Marshals about fifty per cent. increased pay.

It is currently reported that the Know-Nothing order is to be revived in Washington, with the omission, however, of the tenet against Catholicism. If so, it will be nothing but a galvanized corpse, for that very tenet was the life and soul of the old order.

WESTERN DIVISION OF THE W. N. C. R. R.—The Stockholders and Directors of this road met at Warm Springs on the 28d ult. Neither Swepson or Littlefield were present. Col. Pullium read a portion of a letter from Swepson suggesting that if the meeting could be postponed until the 6th of June, Gen. Littlefield would be able to attend with one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the company. He was too busy in Florida to be at the meeting. It was determined that the entire road from Paint Rock to Asheville, and from thence to Waynesville, should be let to contract at once, and pressed forward. The meeting adjourned to assemble in Asheville on the 10th of June, when it is hoped that Gen. Littlefield would be present with the money.

For the Press.

Ignorance is one principal cause of the want of virtue, and of the immoralities and miseries which abound in the world. But, education—correct education, comprehends all the improvements of the mind from the cradle to the grave. Every nation—every neighborhood, is what education has made it—whether raised to the highest grade of prosperity by correct education, or sunk to the lowest depth of degradation, by incorrect education.—Every man is what education has made him; whether he has drunk deep at the the "Perian Spring," or sipped at the humblest fountain. "The philosopher whose comprehensive mind can scan the universe, and read and interpret the phenomena of nature, whose heaven aspiring spirit can soar beyond the boundaries of time, indulge in the anticipation of immortality, and discern in the past, the present, and the future, the all pervading spirit of benevolence, is equally the child of education with him whose soul proud science never thought to feel its wants and know how little may be known."

Notwithstanding the great necessity of education—the vast amount of ignorance, which is now casting a fearful and gloomy shadow over our fair land, and which is constantly and rapidly upon the increase—there are thousands of human beings in the "good old North State," who have so much blindness of mind, and such an utter disregard for the welfare of their offspring, and for the good of their country, as to deprive their own children (by their own acts) of the advantages of even a Common School education! Such persons are unworthy to sustain the parental relation. A parent who sends his son into the world uneducated does great injury to mankind, as well as to his own family; for he defrauds the community of a useful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance.

The mobs, the riots, the burnings, the stealings and the murders perpetrated by men of the present day, are perpetrated because of their vicious or defective education.

But, friends and fellow laborers in Sabbath Schools, and in our spelling and reading societies—be of good cheer—we feel assured that our labor will not be lost. If some ignorant and misguided parents will not encourage their children to store their tender minds with the rich harvests of useful knowledge, by coming out with them to Sabbath Schools, we cannot help it, at present. But we must perform our duty to our country, to ourselves, and to our God, by proving ourselves friends to their children—by speaking kind and encouraging words to them, and by teaching them to think for themselves by describing the road which they should travel—and by putting them in the way.—Then, these children will become our friends. Yes, the love of kind and faithful teachers, the love of approving consciences, and the love of right, will constrain them to be good, obedient children.

I say this solemnly, deliberately and with the full belief that I am upheld by such imperfect experiments and trials as I have made, and seen made by others; but more than this, I am sustained by the authority of Heaven, which sets forth this grand palladium of education. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

"The first duty of government, and the surest evidence of good government," says the great De Witt Clinton, "is the encouragement of education."

But our State government, during the last two or three years, has not encouraged education—for as a kind of mock legislation—if they have appropriated money for the use of Schools with one hand, they have extorted much more for their own pockets, with the other. How then can we express, or imagine, the *awful* responsibility which rests upon *legislators* and parents, and which hereafter they must bear before the great Judge of nations, if they suffer the present state of things to go on, bearing as it does, thousands, and hundreds of thousands of helpless children in our once glorious, but now down trodden country, to hopeless and irretrievable ruin!

N. B. I throw out the foregoing hints, hoping that abler pens will be lifted and wielded in favor of the great cause of Education.

M. H. LINVILLE.

Republican Meeting in Forsyth.

A meeting of Republicans of Forsyth County was held in the Court-House in Winston, on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held in Greensboro, on the 20th inst., to nominate a candidate to represent this, the 5th District, in the next Congress of the United States.

The following delegates were appointed: W. H. Wheeler, A. Nicholson, N. S. Cooke, P. E. Leight, J. P. Yost, W. B. Stipe, M. V. Warner, Smith Frazier, Ransom Phipps, Z. J. Stafford, John Morris, John L. Nissen, Jerre Blum, Banks Hairston, Harris Stafford, and Geo. Campbell.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. I. G. Lash is our first choice for Congress; the delegates appointed by this meeting are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination at the District Convention to be held in Greensboro on the 20th. There is no truer or more trustworthy Republican in this county, than the Hon. I. G. Lash. His life-long devotion to civil liberty, his unalloyed attachment to Republican principles, the ability and facility with which he has represented his constituents; is, in our opinion, a sufficient reason why he should be re-elected.

It was moved and carried, that, in the event Hon. I. G. Lash does not receive the nomination, the next choice is Gen. W. L. Scott.

Candidates in Rockingham County.

Senate—R. H. Ward.

Commons—Col. David Settle, Dr. A. B. John, jr.

Sheriff—John Johnston.

Coroner—James A. Allen.

Register—D. W. Bunch.

Treasurer—W. M. Edwards.

Surveyor—E. W. Hancock.

County Commissioners—Samuel Cobb, Hugh K. Reid, James H. Hall, Hamilton Lomax, Fryer Reynolds.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The GALAXY for June is more resplendent than ever. Mark Twain's inimitable sketches corruscate with humor and give it a brighter lustre. Among the contents is a letter from Hon. Jere. S. Black to Senator Wilson, in which he ruthlessly flays the gentleman from Massachusetts for making certain fabulous statements regarding the late Secretary Stanton; also, a curious contribution from Hon. Thurlow Weed, informing an admiring world of many wonderful things, not the least wonderful being the evident belief of the author that he was the invisible power behind the throne that managed the Federal war office during the earlier period of the late conflict. Sheldon & Co., 300 Broadway, New York; $4 per year.

The NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for the current month is as entertaining as ever. It furnishes a fresh installment of Dickens' new story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and among its more absorbing papers is a suggestive colloquy translated from the French of Camille Flammarion, entitled 'An Astronomical Fantasy.' Henry Taylor & Co., Baltimore, Md.; $4 per year.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June manages to keep up its aristocratic reputation. An old fashioned "ghost story" is among its articles, besides which we have a paper on the Correspondence of the First Napoleon, a critique upon Hazlitt, and a number of other readable productions. Fields, Osgood & Co., 124 Tremont St. Boston; $4 per year.

It is hardly worth while to call attention to HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June. Everybody knew it was coming out just when it did, and that it would be filled, as usual, with its entertaining *melange* of matter. Whoever gets hold of Harper, generally devours its contents before it is laid aside. Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, N. Y.; $4 per year.

The EDUCATIONAL GAZETTE for the current month is as handsome as a May-flower. Its pages are laden with choice intellectual fruit, and the exuberance of its fragrance we welcome with pleasure to our table. It is certainly a complete Cornucopia of good things for every thoughtful mind. C. H. Turner & Co., Philadelphia, are the Publishers. Send ten cents for a sample copy.

The May Monthly part of OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE has a rich table of contents, and numerous excellent illustrations. Oliver Optic's new story, "Field and Forest," proves to be one of his best; and the other stories, the sketches, anecdotes and poetry, are even better than usual. The puzzle department is amusing; and the popular "Letter Bag" cannot help putting the boys and girls in good humor. No other juvenile magazine gives so much reading or so many pictures; and it is the only one published in both weekly and monthly editions. Published by Lee & Shepard, 149 Washington Street, Boston, at $2.50 per year.

The Surry County Agricultural Society has been organized with Robert S. Gilmer, Esq., President; John Banner, Vice President, and James C. Newman, Secretary. The Society is rapidly advancing in favor among the farmers of the county.

A FEMALE SHERIFF.—In Des Moines county, Iowa, the wife of the Sheriff acts as Deputy and presides over the county jail, with a firmness of judgment, and vigor of rule, rarely excelled by the best of prison wardens.

At one time a desperade confined in one of the cells attempted to escape by making a man of straw reclining upon his couch as usual, while the flesh and blood prisoner secreted himself in an empty cell and waited the advent of Mrs. Latty, who, in the absence of her husband, entered the jail room to lock up the prisoners for the night. When she came to the cell containing the man of straw, a very clever imitation of a man asleep, she called his name, and, hearing no response, entered and detected the cheat. Instead of calling for help in an emergency which plainly indicated a plot and a determination upon the part of one or more prisoners to break jail, Mrs. Latty quietly proceeded to the other cell and marched the prospective fugitive back to his cell and locked him up. As he was a heavy, musculor man, and the Deputy Sheriff a slender light-built woman, it is evident that nerve triumphed over muscle. Womanly courage was more than a match for brutal force and the desperation of the crimonal seeking to flee from the hands of justice.

On another occasion two young men in a cell refusing to cease their profane and boisterous language, the Deputy entered the cell and gave them a sound flogging with a whip, until, with tears in their eyes, the rascals promised better behavior.

The last exploit of our Deputy and one which recalls to our mind the preceding incidents, was the taking of a prisoner to the penitentiary a few days ago. A man who had been arrested for stealing a carpet bag at the Union depot in this city last January was sentenced at the last term of the District Court to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and was taken to Fort Madison by Mrs. Latty alone, without any assistance from others, and duly delivered to Wardon Helsey. The astonishment of the Warden and the Fort Madisoniana knew no bounds.

THREE THOUSAND HOGS BURNED.—The hog pens attached to J. W. Goff & Co.'s distillery, at Cincinnati, were burned on the morning of the 11th inst. About three thousand hogs were destroyed. The spectacle was shocking. The cries of the animals were heard one and a half miles. The pens were valued at fifteen thousand dollars; no insurance.

Prussia has abolished capital punishment, except in cases of premeditated murder, and murder of a member of the royal family.

Seventeen Americans have died at Rome this Winter, and seven rich American girls there have found titled paupers for lovers.

Crops in Georgia, Florida and Alabama are very promising.

NEWS OR THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

MASONIC ADDRESSES.—We have been requested to state that there will be a public Masonic address delivered in the "*Square*" in this place, on Friday the 24th inst., (St. John's day,) by Rev. Dr. Reede, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Also by Rev. Dr. Craven, at same place, at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

All Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to be present.

The Salem Brass Band will be in attendance.

Our friend, D. L. Clark, Artist, at High Point, has a rooster with two horns, one growing out on each side of his head.—The horns are about three inches long, and one of them hooked like a ram's horn. This is a fact.

CHERRY TIME.—The most delicious cherries are offered at our doors daily. There will be "bouncing" times before long.

Whit. Monday was not observed as a general holiday, as in days gone by; still the disciples of old Isaac Walton were busy in looking after "fishes big and little." Small fish predominating of course.

Weather warm, with frequent showers. Crops in this section promising. The fruit crop will be rather above an average. The earlier and most improved varieties of the peach will be rather short in some localities.

A number of farmers from near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, visited our section a few days since. They seemed to be pleased with many localities in this neighborhood. We hope to see more visitors of the same sort. As soon as a few settlers are among us, we feel assured that more will follow.

Mr. Meller has erected a verandah in the rear of his Ice Cream Saloon, which adds much to the comfort of his customers.

The new planing machine at the saw mill is in successful operation.

NEW MAIL ROUTES.—Two new mail routes will go into operation about the first of July next. One leading from Salem to Jerusalem in Davie county, and the other from Salem to Panther Creek, Yadkin county.

Phalon's "Vitalia"

FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Although transparent and colorless, will darken gray hair to the exact shade it wore before it began to fade! Among the triumphs of toilet chemistry it stands pre-eminent. It is clear and sweet smelling, and its name already is a "household word."

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal assembled in this city yesterday morning and opened at 10 o'clock. Present: Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, and Justices E. G. Reade, W. B. Rodman and Robert P. Dick.

No business of importance was transacted other than the examination of applicants for license to practice law in the several Courts of the State.

The following gentlemen passed, we learn creditably, their several examinations, and were licensed, viz: Joseph Young Allison, Cabarrus county; George Francis Bason, Alamance county; Daniel Bond, Halifax county; William Shipp Bynum, Lincoln county; William Henry Cooke, Craven county; Robert Davidson Graham, Orange county; Armistead Jones, Wake county; Charles Finley McKesson, Burke county; Thomas R. Purnell, New Hanover county; William Martin Smith, Cabarrus county; William Lewis Thorp, Nash county; Plato Dickinson Walker, New Hanover county; James P. Whedbee, Pasquotank county.—*Ral. Standard.*

FRESHET—GREAT DESTRUCTION TO CROPS AND MILL DAMS.—One of the greatest and most destructive freshets that ever has afflicted this country for a long period occurred here last Friday, sweeping away Bridges, Mill Dams and in one case both Dam and Mill, and playing sad havoc with the growing crops on the creek bottoms. Among the Dams broken on Eno river we enumerate Thomson's, Berry's, Lyon's and Compton's. On Little River: Woods', Rowntree's, Laws', Turner's, Cain's, Lipscomb's. On Flat River: Hurdle's and all others except one or two.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

The U. S. Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina commenced its Summer Session at Raleigh on Monday last. His Honor Judge Brooks presiding. The Supreme of N. C., is also in session.

The present session of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind will close on Friday the 10th inst. The number of pupils have been larger this session than at any previous time. Mr. Palmer has the confidence of the public, and we wish him a long and prosperous career.

The following is the published order of exercises at Trinity College commencement: June 12th, anniversary sermon before the Theological Society by Rev. T. W. Guthrie; June 14th, address to the Alumni by Prof. L. Johnson; 15th, annual sermon to the Graduating Class by Rev. J. H. Dally and address before the Literary Societies by Maj. Seaton Gales, of Raleigh; 16th, commencement day.

There has been a very distructive rain storm in the lower part of Roanoke, Va., and the edge of Granville and Warren counties in this State during the past week, the like of which has not been known for the past forty years. Crops were injured, fences and bridges swept away. The farmers are the heaviest sufferers.

The *Standard* says, there are upwards of 500 cases to come up for trial in the U. S. Circuit Court now in session in Raleigh.

During the late freshet in Wake county, a house was submerged, and a colored man, his wife and nine children, were compelled to seek the roof to keep from drowning. Mr. E. Estes, living on a farm near by, saw the danger of the family, and at the risk of his own life, took a boat, crossed the river, and saved the lives of eleven persons. It is not often that such disinterested bravery comes under our notice and we are pleased to chronicle all such charitable acts.

The first gold mine in the United States was discovered in Meadow Creek, Cabarrus county, (N. C.,) in 1790, by Conrad Reed. The California gold mines were discovered by Wm. Marshall, on the 9th day of February, 1848, at Sutter's mill upon the American fork, a tributary to the Sacramento, and extended from 34 to 42 degrees of north latitude. Their product since their discovery to the present time has amounted to fourteen hundred millions of dollars.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

The crops in Warren county are represented as being very fine, and an abundant harvest is promised.

The Courthouse at Haysville, Clay county, was burned on the 21st of May, and all the records and papers destroyed.

GENERAL NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A large delegation of noted Indian chiefs are now in Washingtnn City, for the purpose of having a "talk" with the President. Among them are the celebrated Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, Thunder Cloud and others. Red Cloud is one of the leading spirits of the hostile tribes. On Saturday last an insane Indian, named Meshaw-te-we-men, was consigned to the Government Insane Asylum.

On the 2nd inst., President Grant presented Spotted Tail with a fine pipe, silver match box and a box of tobacco. Red Cloud was not present; he had a friendly interview with Spotted Tail this morning, and will, with his people, meet the Indian Commissioners and Secretary of the Interior in council to-morrow. Spotted Tail and his delegation had a conference to-day at the White House with the President and Secretary of War. Secretary Boutwell and Attorney General Hoar were present, but did not take part in the conference. The Indians reiterated the old story of their wrongs, their wants, and their desire for peace with the whites.—The President made a speech, assuring them of the desire of the government to have peace, and told them that the whites were powerful and would compel it if necessary, but hoped for thoroughly amicable relations between the nations. Spotted Tail said that the Indians had kept their word, but the whites had not.

A bill was reported in the Senate in furtherance of Cyrus W. Field's idea of a Pacific telegraph cable. It incorporates the Pacific Submarine Company, and grants it a subsidy of five hundred thousand dollars a year for twenty years, after the completion of telegraphic communication to China and Japan. When this line is completed a girdle will be put round the earth in forty minutes.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report a bill declaring Christmas, New Year's day, July Fourth and Thanksgiving Day, national holidays.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The reconstruction committee has adopted as a rule not to remove disabilities except upon written application. The recommendations of friends or high officials are not respected. The petition must be accompanied with expressions indicating proper submission.

The notorious B. F. Whittemore, of "Cadet sale" notoriety has been re-elected to Congress. What are we coming to, in thus endorsing rascality? "How long, oh, how long."

An official report has been received at the War Department in Washington, of a raid by Indians on the Western Kansas railroad. They numbered some 500.—They killed 8 men and captured 300 head of cattle, and then moved towards the Platte river.

Commodore Upshur, of the U. S. Navy, has been found guilty by a naval court-martial of "conduct unbecoming an officer" in paying $1,500 for procuring his son a cadetship in the Naval School, and has been sentenced to be publicly reprimanded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Northern Indians have asked the Cheyennes, Arapachoes, Kiowas, and Comanches to join in a general war against the whites.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer in New York to sell one million of gold on each Wednesday in June.

A Boston merchant expressed his opinion that "if Congress would adjourn for ten years, business would start up, and the country would soon be in a prosperous condition."

During a thunder-storm near Cairo, Illinois, last Wednesday, a group of seven men were struck by lightning, and two fatally injured.

Weston, the celebrated pedestrian, has just accomplished the feat of walking 100 miles in 22 consecutive hours, and won $1,500 by the operation.

Twenty-one thousand emigrants, mostly Irish, left for America during the month of May.

Seventy-five Chinamen left California recently for Massachusetts to work in boot and shoe factories.

The iron-clad fleet lying opposite New Orleans has been ordered to prepare for sea, and their destination is supposed to be Key West.

VIRGINIA.—Throughout this State at large, the recent municipal elections resulted favorably to the Conservatives.

It is said Senator Sumner can never rest satisfied until the name of the White Sulphur Springs is changed.

BOUNDARY LINES.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to ascertain and fix the boundary lines between that State and the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland.

THE INDIANS.—The total number of Indians in the United States, according to a census made in 1869 by Commissioner Parker, is 378,557. Alaska, California, and the Eastern States claim 100,000 of these, leaving for the Indian population of the plains but a little over 270,000. The tribes now engaged in hostilities number about 40,000, of which one-eighth or 5,000 are able-bodied warriors.

A FAMINE IN VIRGINIA.—In Appomattox and neighboring counties in Virginia, there is a genuine famine. Hundreds are reduced to beggary. The drought of 1869, the ruin of the country by Grant's army sacking it, the inability of property-holders to give labor to the people as the result of Government measures, and social disorders, are the causes.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—A Knoxville, Tenn., paper lifts the veil a little from Andrew Johnson's retirement. He is said to have saved up a comfortable fortune from his many offices. Shortly before leaving the White House he purchased a valuable farm of three hundred and fifty acres, and erected extensive flouring mills on it. His son-in-law, ex-Senator Patterson, resides on this farm, which is situated near Greenville, and runs the mills. Johnson has lately bought also a whole brick block in Greenville, and is expected to start a bank.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, made a speech in the Senate on Saturday last, in which he favored the annexation of Cuba, and the rest of the West India Islands, the Sandwich Islands, Canada, and British America. The Senator is modest; he ought to have advocated the annexation of the entire hemisphere. What is the use of taking a dozen bites at one cherry?

On Saturday night last Miss Minnie Wells was playing at the Bowery Theatre, New York city, and exhibiting to the audience the feats of two tame South American lions, or pumas, when one of them sprang upon her shoulder lacerating it and her throat severely. She was rescued by the actors who succeeded in grappling with, and securing the enraged beast. The audience was horror-struck, and thrown into wild excitement. They were finally dispersed by the police.

Dr. Firmund and Mr. Frederick Fries, two wealthy citizens of Williamsburg, N. Y., made a wager, some days ago, as to which could drink the greater number of glasses of lager beer. The Doctor drank fifty, and his opponent fifty-five, sandwiching each potation with a draught of Kirschwasser. They then went home and died, the Doctor dying first. Is not this suicide?

RICHMOND, June 4.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted George Chahoon ex-Mayor of this city, for forgery, and Johnson H. Sands and Richard S. Sanxoy, ex-Confederate officers, for conspiracy to defraud the State out of seven thousand dollars, the amount due the State from the estate of Jacob Hornstein, who died intestate.—It is charged that all of these parties after the war appropriated the estate to their own use.

Mr. Chahoon was arrested this morning and bailed in the sum of $10,000. The other parties are not in custody, but officers have been sent for them.

William H. Long, formerly a member of Co. B., 31st Regiment N. C. Troops, has just returned to his home in Franklinton, after being confined since the surrender in a Federal prison in Indiana.—He was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, then joined the Federal army, and subsequently deserted back to his old regiment. This was his offence.

A new disease, which is said to bother the doctors, has broken out at Patterson, N. J., and is very fatal. The victims, it is said, have had holes eaten through their throats, and after death their bodies become quite black.

The 46th annual report of the American Sunday School Union shows that the missionary department has 273,436 pupils, and an income of $113,753, to which amount the Rev. Dr. Hall's church on Fifth Avenue contributed $8,000.

The Peace Societies are busy holding their annual meeting throughout the North. The object at which these Societies are aiming is a good one, but this world is very wicked, and consequently their efforts make little headway.

Mr. Conlow Lynch, the oldest man in Cheraw, S. C., died in that place on Friday last.

FOREIGN.

NEEDLE GUN.—The Prussian needle gun has been improved by altering the mechanism so as to simplify the loading and increase the force and range of the ball. These improvements have been sanctioned by the King of Prussia, and between two and three millions of rifles in possession of the Government are to be remodeled.

In Uxbridge, England, a whole family of seven persons have been murdered through revenge.

The remainder of the band of Greek brigands, seven in number, have been captured and sentenced to death.

Espartero will not accept the crown of Spain, and the Courts decline to invest the Regent Serrano with royal prerogatives.

The Victory and the Suez Canal Company are about to sell the land adjoining the canal and divide the proceeds, about $20,000,000.

The Mahommedans in the northwestern provinces of China have revolted, and the Russians are protecting the Mongollians against them.

Italian women can hereafter vote in the municipal elections.

The Czar Alexander is said to be about to abdicate in favor of his eldest son.

A Fearful Massacre.

[By the American Press Association.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—A fearful war of religious intolerance has broken out in the Province of the Turkish Empire, in the south of Europe. For some time the native Christians have manifested a spirit of fearful vindictiveness against the Jewish population, who have endeavored in vain to obtain from the government some protection against outrage and extortion.

A secret movement has been in organization for some time, for the extermination of the inoffensive Jews, and the deep and deadly hatred of the bigoted populace has only been slumbering awaiting a vent for its fury. On Sunday last, by a preconcerted signal, the Christian populace rose, and the fearful work of butchery was inaugurated. At an early hour the houses of all Jews were invaded, and those of the occupants who were unable to escape were massacred in cold blood.

The fleeing Israelites were pursued through the town by an armed mob, and murdered wherever caught. Men, women and children were ruthlessly slain. The fury of the populace, inflamed with religious bigotry, only exhausted itself for want of victims. In all the principal towns the fearful work of the butchery prevailed, and thousands of men, women and children of the unfortunate class were butchered in cold blood. The work of slaughter still goes on in the interior, and nothing has yet been heard of any movement by the authorities to suppress it.

The reigning prince is absent from the province, and advantage was taken of this to complete the total extermination of all the Jews from the province. Prince Charles is hurrying home, and energetic measures will be at once taken by the Sultan to suppress this religious emeute. Meanwhile the fury of the mob continues unabated, finding fresh victims to glut the insatiate fury.

Application has been made to the United States Government for intervention in behalf of the Jews. In consequence of this, it has been determined to appoint Adolphe Buckner, who is an Israelite, Consul at Bucharest, Roumania.

[Partial contradictions of the Jewish massacre in Roumania cause great rejoicing throughout the country.]

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Fire in the richest part of the city on North side of Golden Horn, and high wind. Residences of English and American and Portugese Ambassadors, Consuls, Theatres, many churches, mosques, and the richest stores and shops burned. Loss of life by falling walls fearful. Loss incalculable.

The yellow fever is raging to a fearful extent in Hayti, Rio Janerio, and at various Cuban ports. Several vessels are quarantined at New York and Charleston.

The disorders stirred up in the French capitol by the Red Republicans having been repressed by the firmness of the troops, the Emperor Napoleon has issued a congratulatory letter to Marshal Canrobert, thanking him and his soldiers for their devotion to the throne during the troubles.

FROM CUBA.—The Cubans declare that, with a supply of arms, they can put into the field 20,000 fighting men. Citizens, farmers and emancipated black men are fighting. Since the commencement of the Cuban war, there has not been a week which has not been marked by fierce and bloody contests.

A fire has been raging at Saguenay, Canada, covering an area of five miles wide by thirty miles in length. Over five hundred families, numbering 4,500 persons are rendered destitute. Six adults and two children perished in the flames. The wharf at Ha-Ha Bay and several houses of worship have been burned. The fire originated in the woods.

The Red River dispute has not been settled. The Winnipeg Government demanded that the new province shall have control of its Public lands. Reil also demands that no member of the provisional Government shall be held responsible for any action leading to the present state of affairs; and for this no provision has been made by the Dominion Legislature.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant,

SALEM, N. C., June 10, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 30 to 33 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 90 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 14 cts. by the bale, 15 to 16 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $ 1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 12½ to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $8½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 20. cents
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 60 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 20, pulverized, 20.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 25 to $1 30.

Danville Tobacco Market.

June 8, 1870.

Lugs—Common, 6 to 8, Good, 8 to 10, Fine, 10 to 15, Extra Smoking, 15 to 25.

Leaf—Common, 8 to 10, Good, 10 to 15, Fine, 15 to 20, Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 40.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Gold 13½; Tenn. ex-coupons 62, new 59½; Va., ex coupons 69, new 68; La. old 75½, new 73; Ala. 8s 1 01, 5s 74; Ga. 6s 88, 7s 95; N. C. old 48½, new 24½; S. C. old 95, new 82½.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 9.—Bacon, hog round 17 to 18. Flour $6 75 to $7 50. Wheat $1 25 to $1 45. Lard 17 to 20.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

A FINE BAY HORSE, well broken and trained, and a very fast traveller.
Also a light EXPRESS WAGON, entirely new.
R. A. WOMMACK, Agent.

WILLIAM H. HALL,

GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,

SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of

Cakes, Candies and Confectionery

of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; less quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.
June 3, 1870. 2l-3m.

ZEVELEY'S

DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at resonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact evrything in his line always on hand.

Jan. 14, 1870 A. T. ZEVELY.

Musical Instruments, &c.,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE:

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

In great variety.

The Great Medical Discovery!

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin; but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons, or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Opthous Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

J. WALKER, 32 & 34 Commerce Street, N. Y. Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents. San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, BYRON, MILTON, MOORE, BURNS.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.
At the BOOK STORE.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

LOW PRICES!

GOLD AT $112!!

SPRING STOCK
OF
1870!

PATTERSON & CO.,

Beg leave to call the attention of the public to the very large and attractive Stock of Goods which they have just received from the Northern cities, and to invite an examination of the same.

Their Stock Consists in Part of

PRINTS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
DELAINES, SMALL AND LARGE DESIGNS, LAWNS, IN BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS,
GRENADINES
MOHAIRS, GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAY, SCOTCH, &c., ALPACAS, BLACK and COLORED,
SWISS MUSLINS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
MULLED MUSLIN,
SOFT FINISHED CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
CASSIMERES, A GOOD ASSORTMENT, COTTONADES, LINENS,
ALPACA and LINEN COATS.

NOTIONS.

A full Stock, and very attractive, including Thompson's famous

"Glove Fitting Corset,"

And Lilly's Beautiful SKIRT,—Just Introduced.

EDGINGS, INSERTINGS.

A FINE LINE OF
Ladies' Serge Gaiters and Leather Boots.

Gents. Boots & Shoes.

PEGGED WORK
OF ALL KINDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

A Full Line of Men's and Boy's
Wool, Fur and Straw Hats.

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS,
PAINTS AND OILS.

GROCERIES.

☞ Prices reduced, and sold by the PACKAGE cheaper than the same article can be bought in this section.

HARDWARE.

The largest assortment in the country.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and prettiest Ware ever introduced into this market.

IRON

OF ALL KINDS.

Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails.

Leather, Wooden Ware, &c.

No amount of pains spared to show Goods and to please our Customers.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April, 22, 1870.

[The following poem is not to be found in any edition of Leigh Hunt's works. I am indebted for this copy of it to Mr. Alexander Ireland, of Manchester, the author of a very valuable work entitled "List of the Works of Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt." M. D. CONWAY.
London, March 25th, 1870.]

DIRGE FOR AN INFANT.

By Leigh Hunt.

He is dead and gone—a flower
Born and withered in an hour.
Coldly lies the death-frost now
On his little rounded brow;
And the seal of darkness lies
Ever on his shrouded eyes.
He will never feel again
Touch of human joy or pain;
Never will his once bright eyes
Open with a glad surprise;
Nor the dead-frost leave his brow—
All is over with him now.

Vacant now his cradle bed,
As a nest from whence hath fled
Some dear little bird, whose wings
Rest from timid flutterings.
Thrown aside the childish rattle;
Hushed for aye the infant prattle—
Little broken words that could
By none else be understood
Save the childish one who weeps
O'er the grave where now he sleeps.
Closed his eyes, and cold his brow—
All is over with him now!

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against the wind, and not with the wind; even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition; opposition is what he wants and must have to be good for anything.—Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance.

An itinerant quack doctor in Texas was applied to by one of Col. Hays' rangers to extract the iron point of an Indian arrow from his head, where it had been lodged for some time. "I cannot 'stract this, stranger," said the doctor, "bekase to do so would go nigh killin' you, but I tell you what I can do; I can give you a pill that will melt it in your head!"

A Boston paper thus mixes metaphors in praise of Anna Dickinson: "Anna is rushing across the sky like a meteor, shaking out eloquent anathemas and golden denunciations from her fiery locks, and making the light of her eyes and the flame of her rhetoric stream in wavy splendor across the land."

Somebody, whose estimate of women is sadly at fault, spitefully says: "Eve did not know as much as the females of the present age. Had they been in Eve's place, instead of being deceived, they would have deceived the devil."

An Indiana lawyer, finding his principal witness too drunk to testify when he was wanted, addressed the court in a four hours' speech, in which he touched upon everything, including the fifteenth amendment, and finally his man came to time.

Men often boast of progress when they are only moving in a circle; and are sure they are in the right path, because with every circuit the foot-prints multiply, when they are only following their own tracks.

What a curious book would be a history of "smart women!" Let any one refer but a moment to the recollections of his own reading, and he finds a long array of "smart women," who almost without exception have exploded their family relations.

A beautiful inscription, it is said, may be found in an Italian graveyard: "Here lies Etella, who transported a large fortune to heaven, in acts of charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

Inviolability, good humor, and complacency of temper outshine all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down, is weaving when the sun comes up to-morrow.

When a person declares that his "brain is on fire," is it etiquette to blow it out?

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,

a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

ALSO,

Notions and Fancy Goods,
WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,

A large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of

HARDWARE,

everything they may desire, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

R. A. WOMMACK,
AGENT.

Salem, Jan. 14th, 1870. 1s-tf.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Arrives next days.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5½ A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

FRIEDBERG MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 800 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear and open type, and is illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Sartain and others. Also, a splendid colored fruit-piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and practical guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardner and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men, and is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly 600 copies sold in a few small townships, and, in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make our most successful agents for this book. If you wish to engage in the business, send for circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents.

Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co.,
Whichever Office is nearest to you 16 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
139 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
69 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
502 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.
102 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

April 22.

GIFT BOOKS.

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.
GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock
STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.
"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."
Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems. Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.
"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.
Yesterday, To-day and Forever.

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,

NOVELS. TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES. MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

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The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
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The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough, colorless skin?
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